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TWO MORE BATTLESHIPS

Washington, May 5.—The demand of the administration for two new battleships will be granted, the senate committee on naval affairs having practically decided today to accept the provisions of the house bill on this subject.

The house today adopted the amendment to the railroad bill providing that when railroads come in competition with water routes and lowers its rates such rates cannot be increased without proper showing on the part of the railroad of new reasons for such increase.

The house judiciary committee today reported favorably the resolution offered by Craig, Democrat, of Alabama, calling on the attorney general for information concerning the prosecution by the Department of Justice of the so-called "Rail Pool" in cotton. The resolution also asks if anybody is being prosecuted for attempting to depress the price of cotton.

Questioning Ballinger.

Washington, May 5.—For more than an hour today the members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee questioned Secretary Ballinger about the methods pursued in entering on new reclamation projects.

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It was brought out that many states had not had their equitable share of these projects. Senator Flint asked who was responsible for this condition and the witness admitted that probably former secretary Hitchcock under whose administration most of the existing projects were initiated was responsible and not Director Newell, of the Reclamation Service. Mr. Davis was at that time chief engineer of the service.

Mr. Flint wanted to know if it was not a fact that many projects had been initiated without regard to their feasibility but in order to give various states their proportion of the money they had paid into the reclamation fund through the sale of public lands.

Mr. Ballinger was not able to give a direct answer but in reply to Attorney Vertrees, he said he had not been able to get the officials of the Reclamation Service to express any doubt as to the feasibility of any of the projects.

"It was not a fair or a truthful statement," said Mr. Ballinger in referring to a sentence in former secretary Garfield's letter to the President last

November, which read, "He (Ballinger) directed the Reclamation Service to prepare lists for restoring withdrawn lands but to do so slowly in order not to attract public attention."

Mr. Ballinger said that while he had no desire to reflect on the previous administrations which had withdrawn lands unlawfully, he believed he had issued no such order and all lands had actually been restored within three weeks.

I.O.O.F. LEAD IN CONTEST

The Piano Contest is moving along at a lively rate and the Odd Fellows now lead with 6,447 votes, the Eagles being second with 6,259 and the Military Institute third with 5,473.

Of course this count may mean much and it may not mean anything. There is no doubt but that some of the organizations are holding out votes to be thrown in a big bundle later on.

The count follows:

I. O. O. F.	6,447
EAGLES	6,259
N. M. M. L.	5,473
MOTHERS' CLUB	3,514
ELKS CLUB	1,822
BAFFLETT LADIES	1,320
FIRE DEPARTMENT	887
M. W. A.	647
EASTERN STAR	630
W. O. W.	615
K. O. P.	425
BATTERY	339
CHRISTIAN LADIES	46
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	27
SCATTERING	42

Tax Payers Take Notice.

Sec. 25, Chapt. 22, Laws of 1899, is as follows: "It is the duty of every person, firm or corporation having any interest, legal or equitable, in any real estate or other property in this Territory on the 1st day of March in any year, to see that such property is properly listed for taxation on the assessment rolls for such year, in the county in which same is located and file schedule of same."

"If any person liable to taxation fails to return a true list of such property it is then the duty of the assessor to make a list of such property and its value according to the best information obtainable and the person so failing is liable to a penalty of 25 per cent in addition to the assessment which shall be assessed and collected the same as part of the taxes."

The time prescribed by law is from March 1st to April 30th in each year. Therefore any one not having their property listed is requested to see that same is properly rendered on or before the 15th of May or be subject to the 25 per cent penalty that is allowed by law.

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ROOSEVELT DELIVERS AN ADDRESS ON "PEACE"

Christiania, Norway, May 5.—Theodore Roosevelt delivered his address on "International Peace" before the Nobel Prize Committee today.

The former president of the United States entered upon the most difficult field of European politics and advocated an international agreement that would check the growth of armaments, especially naval, and the formation by those great powers honestly bent on peace, of a "League of Peace." Not only to keep peace among themselves but to prevent by force, if necessary, its being broken by others.

What Mr. Roosevelt had to say before the king and queen of Norway and other representative persons constituted the basis of the private conversations he has had with statesmen of Europe concerning the practical possibility of collective action by the various governments for the enforcement of universal peace.

His address, which was received with expressions of approval, was as follows:

International Peace—An Address

By Theodore Roosevelt.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I stand here today to express the deep appreciation I feel of the high honor conferred upon me by the presentation of the Nobel Peace Prize. The gold medal which formed part of the prize I shall always keep, and I shall hand it on to my children as a precious heirloom. The sum of money provided as part of the prize by the wise generosity of the illustrious founder of this world-famous prize system, I did not, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, feel at liberty to keep. I think it eminently just and proper that in most cases the recipient of the prize should keep for his own use the prize in its entirety. But in this case, while I did not act officially as President of the United States, it was nevertheless only because I was President that I was enabled to act at all; and I felt that the money must be considered as having been given to me in trust for the United States. I therefore used it as a nucleus for a foundation to forward the cause of industrial peace, as being well within the general purpose of your Committee; for in our complex industrial civilization of today the peace of righteousness and justice, the only kind of peace worth having, is at least as necessary in the industrial world as it is among nations. There is at least as much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital, to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labor, as to check a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relationships.

We must ever bear in mind that the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, nation and nation, the chance to lead our lives on a somewhat higher level, with a broader spirit of brotherly good will for one another. Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness; and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask for cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy. We despise and abhor the bully, the brawler, the oppressor, whether in private or public life; but we despise no less the coward and the voluptuary. No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy or see those that are dear to him suffer wrong. No nation deserves to exist if it permits itself to lose the stern and virile virtues; and this without regard to whether the loss is due to the growth of a heartless and all-absorbing commercialism, to prolonged indulgence in luxury and soft effortless ease, or to the dedication of a warped and twisted sentimentality.

Moreover, and above all, let us remember that words count only when they give expression to deeds or are to be translated into them. The lead-

ers of the Red Terror prattled of peace while they steeped their hands in the blood of the innocent; and many a tyrant has called it peace when he has scourged honest protest into silence. Our words must be judged by our deeds; and in striving for a lofty ideal we must use practical methods; and if we cannot attain all at one leap, we must advance towards it step by step, reasonably content so long as we actually make some progress in the right direction.

Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work, and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously when I point out where, in my judgement, great advancement can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great nation, and keenly jealous of its honor and interest. I ask other nations to do only what I should be glad to see my own nation do.

The advance can be made along several lines. First of all there can be treaties of arbitration. There are, of course, states so backward that a civilized community ought not to enter into an arbitration treaty with them, at least until we have gone much farther than at present in securing some kind of international police action. But all really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations, if they are drawn up with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the others territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) all other subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration. Such a treaty would insure peace unless one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of treaties would go a long way toward creating a world opinion which would finally find expression in the provision of methods to forbid or punish any such violation.

Secondly, there is the further development of the Hague Tribunal, of the work of the conferences and courts at The Hague. It has been well said that the first Hague Conference framed a Magna Charta for the nations; it set before us an ideal which has already to some extent been realized, and toward the full realization of which we can all steadily strive. The second Conference made further progress; the third should do yet more. Meanwhile the American Government has more than once tentatively suggested methods for completing the Court of Arbitral Justice, constituted at the second Hague Conference, and for rendering it effective. It is earnestly to be hoped that the various Governments of Europe, working with those of America and of Asia, shall set themselves seriously to the task of devising some method which shall accomplish this result. It may venture the suggestion, it would be well for the statesmen of the world, in planning for the erection of this world court, to study what has been done in the United States by the Supreme Court. I cannot help thinking that the Constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the Supreme Court and in the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different States, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through the Hague courts and Conferences, a species of world federation for international peace and justice. There are, of course, fundamental differences between what the United States Constitution does and what we should even attempt at this time to secure at The Hague; but the methods adopted in the American Constitution to prevent hostilities between the States, and to secure the supremacy of the Federal Court in certain classes of cases, are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same results on a world scale.

In the third place something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could or should act by itself; for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in

peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it. But, granted sincerity of purpose, the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of ships would have been very useful a few years ago, and it would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a League of Peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of an executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon a potential force; on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence, an honest man must protect himself; and until other means of securing the safety are devised, it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

Roosevelt no Meddlesome Matty.

Christiania, May 5.—Colonel Roosevelt will lecture before the Nobel Prize Committee here today and unusual interest attaches to the event, because it has been announced that Mr. Roosevelt will give for the first time during his trips, his opinions on international relations. Mr. Lawrence F. Abbot, who is traveling with Mr. Roosevelt, recently issued the following statement in regard to today's address:

"Dispatches and editorial comment appearing in various European newspapers of prominence indicate that there is some acute interest and anxiety concerning Mr. Roosevelt's opinion on the question of international peace and disarmament. However natural the interest may be, there is no basis whatever for anxiety as to what he may or may not say. To use his own words, he has 'no intention of becoming an international 'Meddlesome Matty.'"

"No opinions should be ascribed to him which he does not express in public address. He has shown no disposition to thrust himself into the role of a public adviser or school master; he speaks only on those occasions when he is invited to speak. On such occasions, however, he will express his own views frankly and freely, and no invitation should be given him unless his views are really desired. Those who are more interested in having Mr. Roosevelt's opinions on international relations than they are in speculating about them will do well to reserve their comment until the delivery of his address before the Nobel Prize Committee."

Record Want Ads. produce \$33333

WAS ONE OF THE BENDERS

Rio Vista, Calif., May 5.—That a woman who lived here nearly thirty years under the names of Mrs. Gavin and Mrs. Peters, who recently died, was really Kate Bender of the notorious Bender family of Kansas murderers, is the statement made by Jack Collins, a resident of this place.

The woman was found dead at her home near here last Monday. She had been conducting a resort of ill repute for several years and lately had been living alone, according to Collins a close friend of the woman.

Collins says that Mrs. Peters revealed her identity to him several years ago while she believed she was on her death bed. Collins declares she gave him a detailed account of the murders she and her brothers committed in the Bender home at Cherryvale, Kansas, in the seventies. During the investigation of the murders the woman escaped to Chicago, afterwards going to New York and sailing around the Horn to San Francisco. There she became a trained nurse, married John Garvin, a whaler, and ten or fifteen years later began a life of shame. The woman was 76 years of age. A reward of \$5,000 was at one time offered for her capture.

Kansas City, Mo., May 5.—It is not known how many murders the notorious Bender family committed while living in Labette county, Kansas, but after they fled nine bodies were found on the place. The family consisted of William Bender, aged sixty; his wife, aged fifty-five; Kate, aged twenty-five and John aged twenty-three.

Bender professed to be a magnetic healer. The Bender house was situated on the Main highway between Independence, Kansas, and the Osage mission. The Benders kept a little store, but it was said to be a decoy for weary travelers, more than anything else.

The fate of the Bender family after their crimes were discovered has never been definitely known to this day. Some have said the entire family were killed by the pursuing posse, while others have said that Kate escaped.

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U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

(Local Report, Observation Taken at 8:00 a. m.)

Roswell, N. M., May 5.—Temperature:—Max., 58; min., 52; mean, 55.

Precipitation, 0. Wind, 5 miles S. E.

Weather, cloudy.

Comparative Temperature Data.

Extremes this date last year:—

Max., 89; min., 41.

Extremes this date 16 years' record:—Max., 95, 1906; min., 38, 1898 and 1908.

Forecast for Roswell and Vicinity

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